Interesting Statemer t Respecting James by the West India Association of Glargo.
The position of James a recognition

Interesting Statemer t Respecting Jamalea, by the West India Association of Glargow.

The position of Jamalea, occupying geographically so prominent a place in what is fast becoming the highway of nations, and already resorted to by British and American steamers trading towards the Isthmus, as well as the natural resources of this splendid island, must ever constitute it an object of commanding interest to the political no less than to the trading world. To use the words of the present Governor, Sir Charles Grey, "The fertility of its soil and itness both for tillage and pasturage; the richness and variety of its vegetable products; the alternations of mountain and valley; the numerous bot springs and medicinal waters; the known existence of various and valuable minerals; the timbers and ornamental woods of its forests; the abundance and variety of fish on its coasts and neighboring reefs, indicate peculiar facilities for the promotion of the future welfare and prosperity of its inhabitants;" and warrant the hope that, low as it has now fallen, it will not be permitted to relapse into atter barburism.

Its productions are sugar, coffee, cotton, fastic, logwood, mahogany, a great variety of vegetables and fruits, ginger, sarsaparilla, beeswax and honey; also, the pimento spice, of which nature has assigned to it a monopoly. It possesses great facilities for rearing horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., and its copper mines contain rich deposits.

Jamaica, as a naval station, has always held a prominent place, and must become of paramount importance when the traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific is opened up across the Isthmus; and it possesses the advantage of having the elements, at least, of British institutions, both civil and religious.

"The difference of temperature arising from the mountain range which runs east and west, dividing all Jamalea into its north and south sides of fertile and saltry low lands, and of intermediate hills of moderate elevation, afford climates of almost every description known in

The depressed and critical state in which this island now stands is so universally admitted that it is namecessary to enter into details, but merely requisite to draw attention to the alarming facts that, with the exports and value of its staple production diminishing, the expenditure of the island, in the face of increased taxation, is annually exceeding the revenue by an average of £45,000; and also to the statement of the present Governor, in his despatch of 31st December, 1851, wherein he writes—"The finances of the colony have gone, and are still going on from bad to worse."

In consequence the island is in a state of bank-ruptcy, and as the taxation is falling more heavily on an impoverished community daily becoming less able to bear such burdens, there is every prospect of government being brought to an immediate stand, from the impossibility of raising the necessary expenditure for the administration of justice, and the civil and religious a institutions of government.

It is unnecessary now to enter into the causes which lears and each of the consequence of the causes which lears and each of the consequence of the causes which lears and each of the consequence of the causes which lears and each of the consequence of the causes which lears and each of the consequence of the causes which lears and each of the consequence of the consequence of the causes which lears and each of the consequence of the conseque

it is unnecessary now to enter into the causes which have reduced this once dourishing island to such a position, and which threaten with ruin those great branches of industry in which the laboring beauty to the properties of the state of the bring of the country, might restore its prosperity, or at least every further ruin.

The greatest evil against which the planters of Jamaica have to contend is a short supply of labor, which crists throughout the island generally, and has caused an extensive dismanting and abandon-ment of properties, as shown in appendix a. This complaint applies as well to the expense of unskilled labor, from the small amount of working that the continuously, and at seasons when it is most required. The first and most obvious remedy for this deficiency appears to lie in an increase to the population being obtained by encouraging a good system of immigration from the coast of Africa. China, India, Madeira, the Azores, and Europe itself, by means of loans granted for that purpose by the British government. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the advantages of immigration to any thinky peopled country, further than to point to the United States of America and Australia, and to state, what the itereased production of sugar, is due to the steady immigration which has been going on for some years back.

But while immigration may be looked upon as the speediest remedy for this state of maters, it is not the only source to which attention should be directed. The import duties, as at present levied, have a direct tendency to discourage the laboring population from working in the cann fields, and induce them to prefer cultivating their own grounds, by article of the control of the staple productions, or, however indirectly, to increase the expense of cultivation, might be reduced to nominal amounts.

The grant produced to mere registration ruse, to assist in meeting the expense of maintaining the customistic that the work of the cultivation of the staple productions, or, however indirectly, to increas

per respect, and a firm and equal administration of justice.

This association do not, at present, wish to make any remarks respecting the constitution of Jamaica, as they feel sure that the hostility evinced by the council against those reductions, so absolutely required—the absence of harmony between the three branches of the Legislature, in bringing forward measures calculated to improve the condition of the inhabitants, and to put the finances of the colony on a sound footing, as well as the irregular and irresponsible manner in which money grants are voted, the revenue is collected, and the public accounts are audited, must engage the immediate attention of Har Majesty's government.

In a memorial lately addressed by this Association to the Duke of Newcastle, urging the necessity of a revision of the taxation and diminution of the expenditure of the island, which is maintained on a scale far exceeding its now prostrate condition, they conclude as follows:—"That, as your Grace will shortly have to appoint a successor to Sir Charles Grey, whose term of office is understood to have expired, your me-

\*Sir Charles Grey's despatch, dated 26th June, 1352.
†The Assembly of Jamaics have since passed an act to secure the dues on yeapsis to 3d, per ton.

morialists would respectfully press upon your Grace, that in order to carry out such measures, a governor of known financial ability and business habits be appointed, with power to take the initiative therein; and that, in the event of the Council and Assembly delaying to pass such laws as may appear to your Grace to be founded on a sound policy, the governor be empowered by an imperial act to give them effect, and that the constitution of Jamaica be so altered as may best carry out those principles of economy and finance rendered necessary by the relations subsisting between Jamaica and the mother country, in consequence of the policy of unrestricted competition adopted by the latter under the system of free trade.

competition adopted by the latest of free trade.

Signed in name and by appointment of the West India Association of Glasgow, by

H. E. Crum, Chairman.
C. D. Donald, Secretary.

Glasgow, 14th April, 1853.

ABSTRACT OF LIST OF PROPERTIES ABANDONED IN JAMAICA.

SINCE 1832, WHEN TH	PROP	EW EN	MEANDO	ON ACT	PASSED .
SINCE TODE, MINES IN	- Dall	ugar.	MCII ALI	on Acr	
		dlesex.			
	-	meres.	22		
	8	> B	5.0		
	.0	2.9	25		
	4	2.			
	21	. 4	2.4	190	
	2			-	
		3.3	1882		, 1832.
		100		Hds.	
t. Catherine		None			None.
t. Thomas in Vale					None.
t. Ann		19,339			22834
t. Mary	12	13,236			624
t. Dorothy	- 1	1,406		128	52
t. John	2	2,960		-	-
ere	2	8,860		56	32
larenden		23,737	2,660	1,378	572
lanchester	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Total	42	55.538	7.088	3,586	1,508 %
		wrey.		2000	
ert Royal	1		225	38	16
t. David's	2	8,662	424	121	26
t Thomas in Fast .		11.682	1.750	859	373
ertland		12,170	1.802	455	131 14
t. George	8	7,225		81	26
fetcalfe	7	6,612	1,331	703	315
t. Andrew	10		1.579	413	196
L. Abutew	10	0,000	1,010		
Total		52,640	8,285	2,670	1,11234
		mwall.	-		
relawny	8	6,844	990	520	216
t James	18	22,244	2,697	803	349
anover	11	8,867	1,696	803	409
t. Elizabeth	6	18.010	1.414	631	299
Featmoreland	2	3,889	383	216	88
Total	45	59.854	7.180	3 068	1,258
		nmary.		2.00	
Gadlesex	42		7.058	3,586	1.50834
urrey	53		8.285	2.760	1,11234
ornwall	45	59,854	7,180	3,063	1,258
-	140	68,632	99 459	9,319	3,879
Total	140	00,000	,000	9,019	0'012

		1000000		33552 71
Total	140 168,632 Coffee.	22,853	9,319	3,879
	Midd esex.	>		>
		30	70	230
		2.3	23	130
			20	Ses
		: 3	23	2.3
THE SERVICE		: 14		: 25
St. Catherine		14	6,087	668
St. Thomas in the Va		70	16,781	2,854
St Ann	*******	12	12,367	950
St. Mary		6	1,615	423
St. Dorothy	********	.7	2,313	520
St. John		21	10,149 None	1,405
Vere		38	18.852	None. 2.924
Clarendon	**** *****	109	61,887	7.824
Manchester		109	01,007	1,022
Total	OF THE PARTY OF TH	277	130,054	17,128
20:40:1111111111111111111111111111111111	Surrey		100,001	,
Port Royal		1	174	28
St. David's		4	1.318	813
St. Thomas in the Ea	et.	9	5.200	630
Portland		2	1 535	174
St. George		13	7,696	780
Metcalfe		21	5 283	1,235
St. Andrew		111	23,981	4,535
Total		161	45,187	7,705
Calama	Cornwall.	one.	None.	None.
Trelawny		one.	None.	None.
St. James		one.	None.	None.
St. Elisabeth		14	9.464	1.376
Westmoreland		13	8.695	621
Westmoreland		10	0,000	- 021
Total	AVAILED TO SEE	27	13,159	1,997
	Summary.		,	-
Middlesex			130.054	17.128
Surrey		161	45,187	7,705
Cornwall		27	13,159	1,997
			-	
Total		465	158 400	26 830

		tates.	Prop	office entice	Pe	78.
	Totally Abundaned	Partially Abandoned	Totally Abandonal	Partially Abandoned	Idally Abandoned	Abandonad
Et. Catherine	5	••	'n	:	:	
St. Dorothy	1	2	1		1	1
St. Thomas in the Vale	9	4	25	3		
Vare	5					
Clarendon	10		1		2	
Manchester			8	2		
t. Mary	8	7				
t Ann	8	1	19	18	2	
Port Royal	8		2			
t. David	6	7	10	4	4	
t. Andrew	4	7	3	6		
t. Thomas in the Fast	18	9	3	1		- 1
Portland	3	8				
t George	3 2 2	8 8 2	12	10	3	
Metcalfe	. 2	2	6	13		
St. Elizabeth	4	1	5	6	10	1
Westmoreland	9	5				
Hannyer		5				
St. James	. 7					
Trelawny	. 11	6	933			
	-	-	-	-		-
Total	128	71	96	66	30	2
No. of Am	1848	Assessed An	on the 23	to 1st Jan	Average A	sessed for

St. Catherine 4 105 St. John 17 025 St. Dorethy 5 578 St. Thomas in the	13	1892	S deering Amount of 3 755 These point annually 3 4 85 for four years prior to 1st Jan , 1848	second of Three 40 6330
St. James. Trelawny.  Total  St. Catherine 4.165 St. John 17.025 St. Dorethy 5.578 St. Thomas in the	11 128 On the 1st January 2519	on the 18th March 5	S fuzes paid annually for four years prior for four years prior to lat Jan , 1848	sessed for 1852 81
Trelawny  Total  Q Q Q E E  St. Catherise 4.165  Et. John	11   28 on the lat January 25 19 1848	on the 18th March \$ 40	: 18 Average Amount of 3 to Times paid annually 3 for four years prior : 18 to 1st Jan., 1848	sened for 1852 St. 1
St. Catherine 4 105 St. John 17 025 St. Dorethy 5 578 St. Thomas in the	128 on the 1st January 213	1 1852 28th March 5	18 Average Amount of 350 Three paid annually 34 for four years prior 18 to 1st Jan , 1848	sessed for 1852 S. 13
St. Catherine 4 105 St. John 17 025 St. Dorethy 5 578 St. Thomas in the	128 on the 1st January 217	on the 28th March \$3	Average Amount of 25 Times paid annually 25 for four years prior to let Jan , 1848	sessed for 1852 21
St. Catherine 4 105 8t. John 17 025 8t. Dorethy 5 578 8t. Themas in the	on the 1st January 251	on the 28th March \$3	Average Amount of 25 Times paid annually 25 for four years prior to let Jan , 1848	sessed for 1852 21
St. John 17 625 St. Dorethy 5 578 St. Thomas in the	3,179	18th March 530	475	sessed for 1852 21
St. John 17 625 St. Dorethy 5 578 St. Thomas in the	3,179	18th March 530	475	132
St. John 17 625 St. Dorethy 5 578 St. Thomas in the	3,179	18th March 530	475	132
St. John 17 625 St. Dorethy 5 578 St. Thomas in the	3,179	18th March 530	475	132
St. John 17 625 St. Dorethy 5 578 St. Thomas in the	3,179	430	475	132
St. John 17 625 St. Dorethy 5 578 St. Thomas in the	3,179	430	475	132
St. John 17 625 St. Dorethy 5 578 St. Thomas in the	3,179	430	475	132
St. John 17 625 St. Dorethy 5 578 St. Thomas in the	3,179	430	475	132
St. John 17 625 St. Dorethy 5 578 St. Thomas in the	3,179	430	475	135
St. John 17 625 St. Dorethy 5 578 St. Thomas in the	3,179	430	475	135
St. John 17 625 St. Dorethy 5 578 St. Thomas in the	3,179	430	475	135
St. Dorothy 5 578 St. Thomas in the				
St. Thomas in the	1,495	807	231	97
			G 1000	
	6,175	3,838	1,027	598
Vere 9,273	3,033	1,215	331	203
Clarendon 24,576	3 008	954	576	266
Manchester 6.673	681	206	175	50
St. Mary 17,846	7,529	4,258	1,210	644
St. Ann 29,867	Y,654	8,402	771	490
Port Royal 2,956	1,026	658	132	82
St. David 16,005	3 584	2,480	401	411
St. Andrew 15,106	4,865	1,776	938	328
St. Themas in the	all forms	100000		6300
Fast 37,985	9,251	4,198	862	675
Portland 15.225	3 109	2,478	463	33
Et. George 37,063	8,572	7,214	1,166	641
Metcalfe 15,248	6,022	2 955	796	36
Ft. Elizabeth 43 668	4,196	2,775	823	334
Westmoreland 18 510	5,423	.2 886	881	27
Hanever 18,149	5,422	3 100	718	358
St. James 11.480	4.611	2.798	711	836
Trelawny 18,984	8 842	4,197	859	57

House or Assumer, Thursday, Jan 27, 1853.
Ordered, That the above return be published in the several newspapers of this island for two weeks.

WM. KEMBLE, Clerk to the Assembly.

"In 1842 the value of hereditaments, which was estimated at £18,205,686 sterling, was reduced in 1851 to £9,499,790 sterling, and it is believed the return for 1854 will above a failing off of two millions more."—Mr. Westmoreland's Speech in the House of Assembly, Ptb. 2, 1852.

will show a falling off of two millions more."—Mr. Westmoreland's Speech in the House of Assembly, Peb. 2, 1852.

Woman's Rights Convention at Ravenna, Ohio.
This body convened at the Universalist church in Raveona, Ohio, on the 26th instant. Among the "llona" o
the occasion were present Rev. Miss Antoinstic Browne,
Mrs. Severance Mrs. M. A. Bronson, Caroline Stanton,
Mrs. Aldrich, the ex Rev. Jie Barker, and L. A. Hins.
A few "bloomers," just enough for variety, were scattered through the audience.

After the reading of some letters from absent friends,
and the delivery of two or three speeches, the following
resolutions were offered:—
Resolved, That as equality knows no difference of sex,
the law of equal rights or equal freedom applies to the
whole race, female as well as male.

Resolved, That as equality knows no difference of sex,
the law of equal rights or equal freedom applies to the
whole race, female as well as male.

Resolved, That the duty of any class suffering political or social grievances, to arise in the dignity of selfhood and protest against the wrong, expose the evils
under which they suffer, declare their oriocisies and purposes for the present and future, and never yield the contest until the object of their righteous declare of reform
be attained.

Resolved, That the save reasoning which establishes
the law of equal rights or equal liberty for man, will establish it for woman.

Resolved, That the moral nature which demands the
law of equal rights or liberties should be restricted in its
application to the male portion of society.

The resolutions were hid over for discussion.

A most amusing incident occurred at the opening of
the afternoon session which happly illustrates a penllar phase of the new zovement. Mrs. Robinson commr ned reading the annual report, when she was interruptof by a "gentleman of the old school," in the back
ground, who suggested that the masenlines in the audicace who were comfortably seated, should give up their
chairs to the ladies, who wer

## NEW ENGLAND.

The Herald Commissioner's Report

WEST CAMBRIDGE, MASS., May 26, 1853. West Cambridge—Rural Beauties—Agricultural Productions—Fruit—Land and Houses—Manufactures-Shipping-Ice-Rapid Increase of Population and Property-Historical Incidents-Monuments-"Wellington Hill"-The Tornado of 1851-The Road to Waltham, &c.

The towns that are situated near to Boston, in almost every direction, are remarkable for their rural beauty. Perhaps something of this is in the mind of the observer, the contrast between the hot, suffocating air of the city that you have just left-and, in summer, Boston is just about the most uncomfortable place that I ever yet was in, and in this world I don't expect to find a hotter-and the bland breezes that come to you from over green meadows and fragrant orchards, making a grateful impression. Among these towns West Cambridge is far from being the least. It has peculiar advantages, which have enabled it to grow in wealth and elegance, until it has become a veritable gem in the richest setting. Being only about six miles from town, and lying on the Fitchburg railroad, with ten trains stopping at its station houses every day, and at almost every hour from early morn till late at night, it has taken something more than its full share of that business which has been created by the existence of railway facilities. Many families dwell here whose heads are engaged in taking leading parts in the business of Boston. Their houses are in general well built, and stand amid beautiful grounds. There is an air of refined affluence about some portions of the place that is not often surpassed. The rural beauties of the town are not to be called in question, even by the most fastidious of critics. It seems to be embedded in trees, both of the orchard and forest; while shrubs and flowers abound on all hands. The hills and meadows are of the deepest green at this season, and the orchards are as clean and beautiful as so many mown lawns.

West Cambridge is an agricultural town, and more money is made by its farmers than by those of almost any other town in the State. This follows from its proximity to so great a market as Boston. It has a high reputation, not only on account of its "garden stuffs" and what are called "vegetables." by way of distinction, but also for its fruit of various kinds, of which immense quantities are raised for shle. There are sold in Boston, from this town, apples, pears, cherries, quinces, peaches, plums, strawberries, &c., &c. The greatest care and method are observed in the work of cultivation, and perhaps it would be difficult to find men who more completely understand their business than the farmers here. Their orchards, in particular, are model affairs. They remind me, from their neatness and the abundance of their productions, of those which I have seen in Ohio, especially in Richland sounty, which I hold to be the garden of the West in the fruit time. Just now the country is one mass of delicious blossoms, and the air is heavy with the rich odors that are exhaled therefrom.

The more common kinds of agricultural articles raised here are-rye, barley, Indian corn, bay, potatoes, and other articles classed with them. The meadows of all kinds, including pastures, and orchards used as the latter, amounted in 1850, according to the report of the Legislative Valuation Committee, to upwards of 2,200 acres. The wood land extended to 343 acres. The dwelling houses then numbered 223, and many have since been built, and of a superior kind, too. The manufactures of the place are not very extensive-There is one calico printing establishment here, and a bleachery. According to the report above mentioned, the tennage of the place in 1850 was 1,293. in vessels and small craft of five tons and upwards, at home or abroad. There are several card factories, and some other branches of mechanical industry are pursued to some extent, but mainly with reerence to local wants. Ice is gathered here to a large amount, particularly from Spy Pond, which is not far from the more

erable taken from Mystic Pond, but that has ceased to afford any large quantity for the maket. Few towns have grown more rapidly under the beneficent effect of railway enterpries than West Cambridge. In 1840 its population was 1,335; in 1850 it was 2,120, being an increase of more than sixty per cent in ten years. In the three years that have elapsed sinse the taking of our last ceasus, the increase has probably been large enough to make the population full 2,500. The rate of increase in the whole county of Middlesex, from 1840 to 1850, was not quite fifty per cent. With the exception of Waltham, no town in the county grew faster than West Cambridge, and that has peculiar advantages. Even Lowell did not increase at so rapid a rate, though the magnificent scale on which the Spindle City proceeds renders any comparison between the two places quite out of the queetion. In 1840 the property in West Cambridge was valued, by the Legislative Committee, at \$472,423 35; in 1850 it was valued at \$1,671,644 10, being an increase of about twelve hundred thousand dollars, or at the rate of \$120,000 per annum, through the entire decennial term. The capital invested in trade in 1850 was upwards of \$40,000. The bank and insurance stocks here owned exceed \$58,000. The amount of money at interest was \$316,000. These items show the general prosperity of the place. It is altogether probable that in each there has been a good increase since the facts were reported to the Valuation Committee; and we should bear in mind that committees who apply for information upon which to base a scheme of taxation, are not likely to get facts bearing thon the amount and value of property over estimated. The modesty of men in such matters is as remarkable as their disinterestedness.

All the country in this part of Massachusettis historical ground. You cannot move a hundred yards on the old Boston road, for miles northward, without finding some place that is remarkable for something or other. West Cambridge, which then was called. Menotony. Two of their number left for Charlestown, but, fall

the cars, you seem to be dashing through a sea of verdure and blossoms. Orchards and meadows and gardens lie on each side of the way; while in your front is the eminence from which the place takes its name, covered with trees of various kinds, and having dwellings and other buildings looking out from amid the foliage. The residences on the low grounds are almost every one of a superior character. The Wellington estate—whose owner died but a few days since—is a gem in the way of rural excellence, and the country around it enhances its beauties. It is in this quarter of the town that many people have settled of late years, and it may be considered as the child of the railway. Six trains of cars go through it every day. from Boston, while four trains run to the centre of the town. Three nights in the week trains un to Wrellington Hill until eleven o'clock.

West Cambridge was one of the principal sufferers by the tornado of August 22, 1851, a day that will long be remembered in this part of the world as "Black Fridsy." It occurred between five and six o'clock in the afternoon, and would have been respected even in the West Indies or the Isle of France. This town was certairly not the least sufferer among the half dozen that were made to feel its ravages. Some twenty buildings were here either totally destroyed or greatly injured. Large and strong buildings were torn to fragments, or blown down. Some houses were unroofed, and others were deprived of their chimneys and outbuildings. Great havoc was made in some of the fine orchards of the town. Only three persons received injuries, all of whom recovered. Two icehouses, near to Spy Pond, were totally

houses were unroofed, and others were deprived of their chimneys and outbuildings. Great havoc was made in some of the fine orchards of the town. Only three persons received injuries, all of whom recovered. Two icehouses, near to Spy Pond, were totally destroyed. On that pond the water was thrown into a column upwards of a hundred feet in height. Nothing like this visitation ever before occurred in this part of the country, and it is to be hoped that it will never be repeated. Such striking attentions can well be dispensed with. Some' people who saw a large part of the course of the fierce blast, assure me that it was a splendid sight—at a distance.

The road from West Cambridge—or rather Wellington Hill—to Waltham, is very beautifully located. The country through which it runs is, though not all cultivated, or even the most of it, apparently very fertile, and capable of being turned to account in the way of agriculture. There are forest trees, fruit trees, shrubs, and wild flowers of every description; brooks, woods, and meadows; and here and there delightfully situated residences, or richly cultivated farms. At the rate that things have been going on during the last eight years, this section of country must soon be filled up with settlers from Boston and its immediate vicinity. Attempts have been made to get up a settlement on this road, and the name of Waverly was given to a very fine place, but it has not proved very attractive, I should judge, from the appearance of things. The truth is, that too many of us are totally insensible to the beauties of nature, and either partial or indifferent to her deformities. Some of the most prosperous of the country villages in this State, consequent on railway facilities having become so common, are the most hideous spots this side of Sahara, from which excellent concern in the way of desolation they appear to be inelegant extract; while places selected on the score of their beauty have not always thriven. Convenience of the most prospers of the most prospers of the mos

Ceremers' Inquests.

CHARLES LE CHAUVE.

Ceremers' Inquests.

THE PATAL ACCIDENT AT HOBOREN.

Coroner Gamble sesterday was called to hold an inquest, at the New York Hospital, on the body of a Frenchman, who was brought from Hoboken on Sunday morning in an insensible state, caused by a fracture of the skull, the particulars of which wre published in yesterday's Herald. The coroner on visiting the hospital, was unable to ascertain the full name of the deceased any further than he was called John. Subsequently Mr. W. A. Weeks, of No. 29 Nassau street, called on the coroner and stated that he knew the deceased; that he resided at West Hoboken, and was in the employ of Mr. Savoy. That on Saturday night the deceased put a horse in a wagon for the purpose of going to Hoboken for a physician to attend his wife. On his route it seems, by some di arrangement of the harness, the horse ran away and dashed off the embankment, precipitating the deceased amongst some rocks, fracturing his skull, thereby causing death in a tew hours afterwards. The coroner, in order to obtain the necessary witnesses in the case, deferred taking any evidence until ten o'clock this morning.

A CHILLD BROWNED IN A CELLAR.

Coroner Hilton yesterday held an inquest on the body of James Brennan, aged three years, who came to his death by drowning. It seems that the child resided with its parents, at the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Second avenue, and was missed on Sunday afternoon; search was made in the velentity, and, failing to find him, they looked in the cellar and there found the boy's hat floating in some water, which had recently collected there. On looking further the poor child was found lying in the water, dead, where it is supposed he accidentally fell while at play. The Jury reniered a verdict of accidental death.

FELL OUT OF WINDOW ANDERLLED.

Yesterday evening Coroner Gamble was called to hold an inquest on the body of a German, whose name is as yet urknown who came to his death by jumping out of one of the upper widows of house

cent, to complete the main road and from the Paducah Tennessee river, Kentucky and Columbus, Mississippi branches—all of which branches, in the aggregate, will

be 402 miles long.

A new banking institution, with a capital of \$250,000, inder the General Banking law, is about commencing

business at Jeliet, Illinois.

The Bank Commissioners of the State of Connecticut report that there are fifty-five banks in the State, including five organized under the General Banking law. Their aggregate capital is \$13,950,944 50; and they have aggregate surplus funds to the amount of \$1,182,953 88. posits, April 1st, \$4,421,667 93. In November last the leans and discounts amounted to \$24,520,098 21; circula-tion, \$10,347,945 06; specie, \$1,015 839 38.

Speaking of the practice of basing a circulation upon deposits, the Commissioners say:—

deposits, the Commissioners say:

The practical workings of this system cannot be more clearly illustrated than by referring to the example of the Ocean Bank, its capital stock being one hundred thousand dollars, a corporation chartered by the Legislature of 1851.

Its capital stock actually paid in on the first of October last, was. \$ 50,480 00 Circulation same date. 134,342 00 Deposits "1,276 51 Capital stock actually paid in on the first of January last, was. \$ 99 400 00 Circulation same date. 248 672 00 Deposits "72,030 13 Capital stock actually paid in on the first of April last, was. \$ 100,000 00

Of the General Banking law, the Commissioners say:
The act passed by the General Assembly of this State,
May session, 1852, entitled 'an act to authorize the basiness of banking,' forms a new era in the financial history of Connecticut, and although it is made the duty of
the joint select Committee on Banks, at each session of
the Legislature to examine this department and report
thereon, the undersigned will briefly allude to it.
Six banking companies have already been formed under the general law, and have commenced business.
Three more have been organized, and will soon go into
operation. Thus the prediction so confidently uttered by
men of high reputation for financial foresight that
the system was impracticable, and could never be established in this State, is seen to have been grounded upon
a very erroneous view of the subject. The system is admitted to have become, even at the outset, the fixed policy of the State, and the landmark for all future legislation touching our chartered banking institutions.

The annexed statement exhibits the question for the system is ad-

The annexed statement exhibits the que ty and value

cy of the State, and the landmark for all future legislation touching our chartered banking institutions.

The annexed statement exhibits the que ty and value of certain articles exported from the triag the week ending and including Saturday, the a of May, distinguishing the destination and extent a shipments to each place:—

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK—WERKLY EXPORTS.

LONDON.—Tobacco, hhds. 30, cases 8, 22, 731; do manufactured, lbs. 23, 071, 7, 210; wheat, bushels 17, 489, 20, 860; flour, bbls. 34, 26, 16, 698; bacon, 334, 548, 26, 550; lard, 26, 644, 2, 698; gum copel, cases 48, 5, 728; palm soap, boxes 114, 708; oll cake, bbls. 780, 2, 208; beef, tres. 200. 4, 690; bone black, hhds. 9, bbls. 63, 155; staves, M. 3, 176; spertmacti, cases 260, 4, 438; oil, gals. 511, 178; logwood, tres. 64, 960. Total—994 788.

LIVERPOOL.—Cotton, bales 1 916, \$93, 124; naval stores, bbls. 599, 1, 197; corn, bushels 22, 850, 15, 860; staves, M. 12, 1, 224; bacon, bs. 270, 880, 22, 227; wax; 622, 1 107; flour, 199, 447, 18, 947; whalebone, 6, 994, 2, 273; Indiarubber goods, cases 12, 720; jap. cottons, 10, 1, 118; silks, 1, 600. hats, ceroons 3, 2, 800; manufactured tobac co. lbs. 12, 240, 2, 596; books, cases 9, 457; segars, M. 80, 1, 134. Total—\$160, 274.

HAVER.—Cotton, bales, 626, \$31, 614; potash, bbls., 316, 7,965; jewlers' ashes, 55, 8, 073;; sponge, bales, 36, 1, 815; palm leaf, 150, 1, 200; glue, bbls., 4, 826; skins, pkgs. 7, 1, 428; whalebone, bs., 32, 701, 10, 252; wax, 3, 609, 1,010; spars and rigging, 1, 540; shells, casks, 4, 488; fancy goods, cases, 2, 90; cotton, 7, 4, 980. Total, \$60, 428.

HAMBURG.—Cotton, bales, 774, \$35, 912; naval stores, bbls., 1, 412, 2, 360; shoe pegs, 64, \$238; segars, cases, 5, 676; clocks, 5, 100; India rubber goods, 1, 139, 30, 546; whalebone, bls., 66, 4413, 20, 781; tobacco, case, 43, do. stems, bales, 28, 1, 630; do. manufactured, bls., 8, 433, 1, 743; bark, casks, 60, 310; carriages, 1, 320; honsy, casks, 24, 221; potash, bbls., 500; bls., 1, 238; jound, 1, 238; jound, 1,

15, 451; tobacco, hlds., 6, 524; tes, pkgs., 504, 7,367; coffee, bugs., 20, 250; naval stores, bbls., 263, 755; baus., bbls., 4,158, 371; mnuf. tobacco, pkgs., 63,895, 7,105; leather, pkgs., 270, 138; butter, pkgs., 18,424, 2,108; molsese, gallons, 13,732, 2,507; sugar. hlds., 62 bores, 26, bbls., 20, 5,032; lard, bbls., 970, 106; tree nails, 12,000, 152; hops, bales, 200, 40; oil. bbls., 20, 806; ass'd dry goods, pcs., 8, 496; machinery, pcs., 6, 250. Total, 385,821.

ENGINEER DERIGHT OF CO CARRIED CO.

STATE OF THE PRINTED CO. CO. CARRIED CO. CO. CARRIED C

40, 170; domestics, pkgs., 2,524, 138,552; flour, 45; butter, lbs., 3 127, 876; brandy, one-eighth e 747. Total, \$146,438.

Excess of imports over exports.......\$2,467,027
The importations thus far for this month, have been immense, nearly double what they were for the corres-ponding period last year, while the exports have been exceedingly limited. If we could include in our weekly list of exports the quantity and value of stock securities remitted to foreign countries, the aggregate would compare more favorably with the value of imports.
As the figures now stand, they show a great balance against us, weekly, which, with merchandise, specie, and stocks, we keep along pretty equally balanced.

The Pottsville Minera Journal, of the 28th inst, give.

the following account of the condition and prospects of the anthracite coal trade of the Schuylkill region :—

the following account of the condition and prospects of the anthracite coal trade of the Schuylkill region:

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 30,914 tons; by canal 22,114 07 tons; for the week, 53,028 07 tons, an increase of only 184 tons over last week. We are still short of last year's shipments 60,324 04 tons, and not gaining very rapidly in making up the deficiency. The truth is that the delay and difficulty in preparing collieries in time, have checked the ability to increase the supply so far, beyond the actual shipments, and many are under the impression that the increased supply from this region, will not amount to more than one half of the quantity estimated last winter. The increase of wages, and consequent irregularity on the part of many of the miners has a tendency also to reduce the supply furnished by the existing collieries. Such is the state of affairs here and it is the opinion of many of the operators that the trade will be affected materially from these causes, but to what extent we are not prepared to state at present. Vessels continue scarce at Richmond, and freightahigh. Several evils have crept into the frade, both at Richmond and among the dealers in the East, that have contributed to the present scarcity of vessels and high freights. In some instances sales have been made early in the spring to deliver coal, say to Boston, at a fixed price, freight included—efforts are then made to reduce the freights lower than a living profit, and captains become dispusted and seek other channels of trade. Forcing freights down to \$1.37½, this spring, to Boston, has driven the vessels away, and the rate now paid is \$1.75, and vessels scarce even at that price. Another evil is limiting the price of freight at Richmond by the purchasers of coal abroad. A cargo or two of coal, at low freights, is forced on captains, with are about departing in diagust with the trade, not to return again, in huccount of the process of the purchasers to limit prices at Richmond and forbid shipping and a higher r

and the purchasers are compelled to pay \$1.75 freight, when a different policy would have secured it at \$1.50 or \$1.60, and kept the business more regular.

Stock Exchange
\$1000 US6's, 68 ceup 122 1075 shs Nic Tr. b30 31% 3000 Califfnia 7's, b3 85 400 do ... \$3 31% 3100 Califfnia 7's, b3 85 400 do ... \$3 31% 31000 Califfnia 7's, b3 85 400 do ... \$3 31% 31000 Califfnia 7's, b3 85 400 do ... \$3 31% 31000 Califfnia 7's, b3 85 400 do ... \$3 31% 31000 Califfnia 7's, b3 85 400 do ... \$3 31% 31000 Califfnia 7's, b3 85 400 do ... \$3 31% 31000 Califfnia 7's, b3 85 400 do ... \$3 31% 31000 Califfnia 7's, b3 85 400 do ... \$3 31% 31000 Califfnia 8 3100 do ... \$3 31% 31000 Califfnia 8 31% 3100 Califfnia 8 3100 Califfnia 8 31% 3100 Califfnia 8 3100 Califfnia 8

serice to focal wants.

Ice is gathered here to a large amount, particularly from Spy Pond, which is not far from the more celebrated Fresh Pond, in Old Cambridge. It is said not to be quite so good as that taken from the last named elect of water, but I presume the distinction is more fanciful than real. From either pond the article is good—in a julep on a hot day; better by far the snow with which Sultan Saladin was used to cool his sherbet, and which that excellent potentiate (what a pity that he was an infidel!) drew from the valleys of Lebanon. The ice taken from Spy Pond is mainly for exportation, which shows that it cannot be of a low quality. There was once considered as existing to the cannot be of a low quality. There was once considered taken from Mystic Pond, but that has